

Cromwell



CROMWELL.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

*Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3½d per lb.



CROMWELL BUTCHERY
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

Important to Hotelkeepers.

C. NELSON & CO. beg to intimate to the public of Cromwell and its environs that they have commenced business as Manufacturers of LEMONADE and GINGERBEER, in the new building in Inniscort-street, at the rear of Mr Barry's residence.

A SODA-WATER MACHINE will shortly arrive from Dunedin, when C. N. & Co. will be in a position to execute orders in this particular line.

Orders promptly attended to, and Goods delivered in all parts of the district.

CIT.

C. NELSON & CO.



F. SANSON, SADDLER AND HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM BARNES, JUNR., FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH,
(Opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel).

WILLIAM BARNES, Junr. desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding District that he has commenced business as a

BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,
in New Premises,

situated opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel.

His long practical experience in all branches of the Business, combined with MODERATE CHARGES, will, he trusts, secure to him a fair share of public patronage.

Every Branch of the Business attended to.

BARNES'S VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,
CROMWELL.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS is laid on ARDGOUR STATION. ALEX. McLEAN,

Manager.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on Mount Pisa Station on and after this date. I. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, May 12th 1870.—27tc

THE undersigned begs to announce that having secured a constant supply of FAT CATTLE and SHEEP on favourable terms, he will shortly commence business as CARCASE BUTCHER

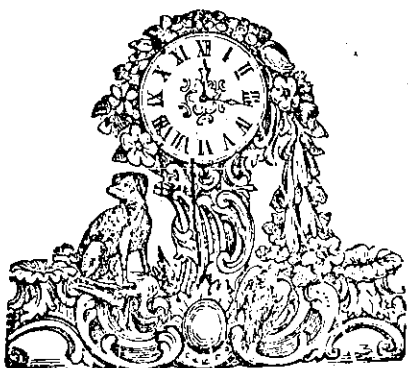
at Cromwell, and will be prepared to execute WHOLESALE ORDERS for BEEF and MUTTON at the lowest market rates.

Fat Stock always on hand.

W. J. BARRY,
WHOLESALE SLAUGHTERMAN.

BEEF AND MUTTON,
DEAD OR ALIVE,
WHOLESALE ONLY.

Cromwell



P. SMITH,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
CROMWELL,
(Adjoining Lindsay's Blacksmith's Shop).

EDWARD MURRELL,
CHRONOMETER,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
FROM

Mr J. HISLOP'S, Princes-st., Dunedin,

Begs most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding districts that he has commenced business in the above line in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, and punctuality, to receive a share of public patronage.

All work guaranteed for twelve months.

Lowest possible charges consistent with good Workmanship.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes cleaned and repaired.

Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.

Observe the address—

ADJOINING MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL.

KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM.....PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM,
With one of Alcock's best Tables.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

JOSEPH HARDING begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr G. W. GOODER the above large and centrally-situated Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation of a superior description to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT trade, will he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee that the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as pure as on the day they left the vinery or the distillery.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up in the best style, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

BILLIARD ROOM,
Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

Particular attention has been paid to the **STABLES**

In connection with the Hotel, and the public may rely on

Every Care being taken of their Horses.

MEALS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.

J. HARDING.

DAGG'S

CLUTHA HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

MR H. W. SMYTHIES,
MINING SURVEYOR AND AGENT.

Legal Managership & REGISTRATION of Companies undertaken.

Office: Town Hall, Cromwell.

Cromwell

JUST ARRIVED, — FIRST-CLASS CANVAS,

Manufactured expressly for Sluicing.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER YARD.

A. W. ALLANBY,

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
CROMWELL.

THOMAS FOOTE,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
MELMORE TERRACE,
CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

JOHN E. BEATTIE, having been appointed

RANGER OF MOUNT PISA STATION,

Is prepared to

YARD HORSES AND CATTLE

On the shortest notice.

Terms moderate.

CROMWELL COAL PITS.

NICHOLAS & CO.

Beg to inform the public of Cromwell and the surrounding district that they have purchased the Lease of the above-named Coal Works, and that they are now in a position to supply COAL of excellent quality on the shortest notice, and at the same rates as heretofore—viz., 20s. per ton at the Pit, or 32s. per ton delivered.

No INCREASE IN PRICES!

NICHOLAS & CO.,

Coal Merchants.

KARL PRETSCH,

COACH & GENERAL PAINTER,
etc.,

Has now PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS of every description, GLASS, and MOULDINGS, on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Buggies and Vehicles of every description painted in the best style.

Colours Prepared in any Shade required

Address: Next door but one to MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION AGENT,
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT,
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

WILLIAM MACNAB,
ACCOUNTANT
AND
COMMISSION AGENT.

The Registration and Legal Managership of Mining Companies undertaken.

VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,200,000.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

AGENTS,

CROMWELL.

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NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra, and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell,

As our only AGENTS for the sale of our Silk-

dressed

FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name, and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,

Brunswick Flour Mills,

LAKE WAKATIP.

Bannockburn

STUART'S FERRY
KAWARAU RIVER.



Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free to use
THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAFFIC the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau River on the

BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE

which is on the direct road to Bannockburn the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Roads.

John Richards - Proprietor

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD. Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN, NEVIS, PORTERS, &c., that in order to meet increasing requirements of those districts has opened a Branch Establishment at DOCTOR'S FLAT, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.
(Late of Loganstown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS.

Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and public generally that they have removed

CARRICKTOWN, next to Mc Cormick's Carrick Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict attention to business, and reasonable charges, to

secure a share of their patronage.

QUARTZVILLE BUTCHERY
JOHN GRINDLEY

Begs to announce to the Public of Bannockburn and the Carrick Range, that he has opened a Butchery Establishment in the Town of QUARTZVILLE, next door to the Carrick Range Hotel, where he will always have on hand a supply of Prime BEEF, MUTTON, and PORK, at the lowest market rates.

A choice assortment of SMALL GOODS constantly on hand.

Orders delivered in any part of the District.

BANNOCKBURN COAL MERCHANTS,

LOGAN & SCOTT,

COAL MERCHANTS.

Having obtained a lease of the above known Coal Works, beg to inform the residents at Bannockburn, Carrick Range, Clutha, Kawarau Gorge, and throughout the district, that they are prepared to SUPPLY (in any quantity) COAL of excellent quality at 15s. per ton taken from the pit's mouth, or delivered, 1s 9d per bag and upwards according to distance.

N.B.—Drays leave the Bannockburn, Cromwell twice a week. Loading and unloading on reasonable terms.

ALL NATIONS HOTEL
CARRICKTON.

J. ALLEY begs to inform the inhabitants of the Carrick Range and Bannockburn that the above hotel is now completed, and he will be happy to receive a visit from his numerous friends and acquaintances.

First-class Accommodation for Visitors.

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of the best quality.

Kawarau Gorge
NOTICE.
ROBERT INGLIS begs to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and surrounding districts that he has commenced business as a **BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.**
All kinds of building completed with permanency and despatch. Plans, Specifications, and Estimates prepared for any design, at moderate charges.
In connection with the above, we are prepared to deliver to any part of the district **LINE of Superior Quality, BRICKS** in any quantity, and **COAL**, unequalled in any part of the district. By the supply of a good article, combined with moderate prices, we hope to earn a share of public patronage and support.
INGLIS & BINGE.
Orders addressed to Robert Inglis, or Charles Binge, Kawarau Gorge, will receive prompt attention.
A dray visits Cromwell daily. Back loading taken at moderate rates.
Gorge, 1st February, 1872.

Bendigo
JOSIAH MITCHINSON,
Wholesale and Retail
STOREKEEPER,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
WAKEFIELD STORE,
(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),
BENDIGO.
GOODS DELIVERED
At all parts of the Reefs.
BENDIGO POST OFFICE.
Ordered at the rate of 12½ per cent charged on all accounts due over two months.

MOUNT PISA HOTEL,
(Six Miles from Cromwell.)
On the road to Bendigo, Wanaka, Cardrona, &c.
DAVID TAGGART - Proprietor.
Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best quality.
Good Accommodation for Travellers.

Luggate
ALBION HOTEL AND STORE,
LUGGATE,
28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka).
H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.
This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.
Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.
GOOD STABLING.
N.B.—District Post Office.

Hawea and Wanaka
HAWEA SAW-MILLS,
LAKE HAWEA.
ISBEL, FARQUHAR, & ROSS,
PROPRIETORS.
SAWN TIMBER
Of all descriptions can be supplied from the above Mills at Cromwell, Cardrona, or any other part of the district.
POSTS AND RAILS, and all kinds of MINING TIMBER.

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.
The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.
The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an Island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.
An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a Paddock, for horses.
THEODORE RUSSELL,
Proprietor.

Alexandra
MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,
ALEXANDRA
THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their **SPARKLING XXXX ALES** in any quantity.
Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.
Orders left with
Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;
Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;
Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended to.
THEYERS AND BECK,
BREWERS,
ALEXANDRA.

Clyde
MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE
M. MARSHALL,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.
Prescriptions carefully prepared.
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER.
Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.
Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

Nevis
I HAVE never seen so GREAT A VARIETY of GOODS, and of such SUPERIOR QUALITY, anywhere else as is now ON SALE at the
BRITISH STORES, NEVIS.

Queenstown
JOHN O. M'ARDELL,
MINING AGENT, SHAREBROKER,
AND
General Commission Agent,
Valuator, and Accountant,
ARROWTOWN AND QUEENSTOWN.
Stock, Agricultural Produce, and General Merchandise Bought and Sold on Commission.
ROBERT BOYNE,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER
AND NEWS AGENT,
Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.
A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.
Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

[A CARD.]
D. POWELL,
AUCTIONEER, &c.
SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,
QUEENSTOWN.
OFFICE:
Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)
Henry's Line of Royal Mail Coaches.

EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY
and **FRIDAY**, a coach of the above line leaves CLYDE for CROMWELL, ARROWTOWN, FRANKTON, and QUEENSTOWN, at six a.m., and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday it returns to Cromwell and Clyde, leaving Queenstown at six a.m.
Booking Office at Cromwell:—The Golden Age Hotel.
J. Y. HENRY, Proprietor.

Arrowtown
R. PRITCHARD
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ARROWTOWN.
The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.
A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.
Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dundee & Melbourne.

PRINTING
THE ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ARTS.
CROMWELL ARGUS
General Printing Office,
MELMORE TERRACE.
MATTHEWS & FENWICK.
MERCANTILE AND DECORATIVE
PRINTERS,
EXECUTE ORDERS FOR
PRINTING
OF EVERY KIND
In the most modern styles of the Art.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK.
Unsurpassed in the Colony.
PLAIN, ENAMELLED, CARDS, COLORED, EMBOSSED,
In endless variety of style.

ADMISSION TICKETS
For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, Soirees, &c. &c.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
NEWEST STYLES.

Business & Invitation Circulars.
Printed in New and Elegant Type,
ON FINE POST OR FANCY NOTE PAPER.

MINING COMPANIES' SCRIP.
(Superior to Lithographed)
ON BEST HAND-MADE PAPER.

POSTERS,
ANY SIZE,
BLACK OR COLOURED INKS.

ILLUMINATED SHOW-CARDS,
SUPERB DESIGNS,
In Coloured Inks or Gold Bronze.

Receipt and Delivery Books
Neatly printed and strongly bound.

Catalogues, Hand Bills, Programmes,
Labels, Memo's, Societies' Rules,
Bags and Wrapping Papers,
Prospectuses, Envelopes,
Ale & Porter Labels,
Circular Labels,
—AND—
EVERY OTHER KIND OF PRINTING.

The Cromwell Argus
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,
And delivered the same day,
BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS, THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIPTION:
SIX SHILLINGS & QUARTER.

CASUAL ADVERTISEMENTS:
Each insertion under four, per inch..... 3/-
On four or more insertions, a reduction of 25 %

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS
On still more liberal terms.

Cromwell
FOR SALE, a HOUSE and FURNITURE in Melmore-street, Cromwell.
Apply to
MR JENOUR,
On the Premises.
FOR SALE, a portable Iron HOUSE, 10x12, with Lining and Flooring. Also, a number of Fowls, a lot of Mining Tools, and several useful articles of Household Furniture.
Apply to **MRS HASTINGS, Cromwell.**

FOR SALE,—A WATER RACE, carrying FOUR HEADS; together with a CLAIM, TOOLS, and a substantial HOUSE and GARDEN (the latter in full crop), at Quartz Reef Point. There is always sufficient water to work the ground, and good wages can be made.
Apply to **GEO. JENOUR,** t.c. Cromwell.

CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY COMPANY, REGISTERED.

MEMORIAL.
I, the undersigned **HARRY WADDINGTON SMYTHIES**, hereby make application to register "CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY COMPANY, REGISTERED," under the provisions of "The Mining Companies Limited Liability Act, 1865"; and I do solemnly and sincerely declare that the following statement is, to the best of my belief and knowledge, true in every particular,—namely:
The name and style of the Company is "Carrick Range Water Supply Company, Registered."
The place of operations is the Carrick Ranges. The nominal capital of the Company is £12,000, in 12,000 shares of one pound each.
The amount already paid-up in cash is £41, being one shilling each on 820 shares applied for.
The amount allotted in paid-up shares is Nil.
The name of the manager is Harry Waddington Smythies.
The office of the Company is at Cromwell.
The names (in full) and several residences of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each at this date, are as follows:—

James Taylor, Cromwell	100 Shares.
Ignatius Loughman, Mt. Pisa Station	50 "
James Hazlett, Clyde	50 "
Susannah Stuart, Bannockburn	25 "
Susannah Stuart, Bannockburn	25 "
James Marshall, Bannockburn	50 "
William Griffiths, Bendigo	20 "
George Henry Matthews, Cromwell	25 "
David Jolly, Cromwell	20 "
William Maenab, Cromwell	20 "
William Robert Howe, Cromwell	5 "
Mary Kidd, Cromwell	10 "
Edward Lindsay, Cromwell	20 "
Harriett Robertson, Cromwell	20 "
Robert Elliott Dagg, Cromwell	20 "
Robert Brown, Cromwell	50 "
Michael Fraer, Cromwell	50 "
Edward K. Smythies, Cromwell	10 "
Charles Colclough, Cromwell	20 "
George W. Goodger, Cromwell	50 "
Charles Ziele, Dunedin	5 "
Thomas Matheson, Dunedin	5 "
Owen Pierce, Cromwell	50 "
Harry W. Smythies, Cromwell	20 "
Alexander M'Lean, Cromwell	100 "

Dated this 17th day of February, 1872.

H. W. SMYTHIES,
Manager.

Witness to the signature of H. W. Smythies: **JAMES TAYLOR, Justice of the Peace.**

NOTE.—100 paid-up shares are to be allotted to Messrs CHARLES KORLL and PETER MACARTHUR upon their completing the transfer of certain water rights to the Company; and 950 paid-up shares are to be allotted equally among the Projectors of the Company as soon as 7000 shares are applied for, or the share list closed.

WHEELBARROWS,
Suitable for Mining purposes, at
L. HALLENSTEIN & CO.'S.

LETT'S DIARIES FOR 1872
FULL SUPPLY.
L. HALLENSTEIN AND CO.

We have Now Opened the
LARGEST & BEST-SELECTED STOCK
OF

DRAPERY AND CLOTHING
ever seen in Cromwell.

The Goods are marked off at such low prices as will ensure a speedy sale.

L. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

BANNOCKBURN SCHOOL.

A TEA-MEETING AND BALL,
In aid of the funds of the above School, will
take place at the
NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE, BANNOCKBURN,
on the evening of
TUESDAY, 26th MARCH.

Tickets to Tea, 2s. 6d.; Ditto to Ball, 2s.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GENERAL STORE, BAKERY,
AND
BUTCHERY, AT CARRICKTON.

FOR SALE, the CARRICK STORE, now
doing a first-rate business, which is capable of
being largely extended. This well-known place
of business is in the best possible position to com-
mand the daily increasing trade of the Carrick
Reefing District; and in the hands of an active
and energetic business man, cannot fail to prove
a profitable investment.

The sole reason for placing this valuable prop-
erty in the market is that the proprietor wishes
to revisit the Home Country.

For particulars apply to
GEORGE MONSON,
On the Premises.

New Advertisements.

V.  R.

LAND TRANSFER ACT.

LANDS ALIENATED or Contracted
to be Alienated from the Crown in fee,
prior to the coming into the operation of "The
Land Transfer Act, 1870," may be brought under
the provisions of the Act by application from
the persons entitled thereto.

ALL LANDS ALIENATED from the Crown after
the coming into operation of "The Land Trans-
fer Act, 1870," are subject to, and must be dealt
with in manner prescribed by the Act.

The following are examples of the fees payable
for bringing land under the provisions of the
Land Transfer Act:—

1. When the Title consists of a Grant, dated on
or subsequent to the 23th December, 1841,
none of the land included in which has been
dealt with:—

Where the certificate of title is di-
rected to issue in the name of
the applicant: value of land,
£100 0 11 2

Where the certificate of title is di-
rected to issue in the name of
the purchaser: value of land,
£100 1 11 2

These charges are increased by 4s 2d (Assur-
ance Fund) for every additional £100 in value.

2. When the Applicant is the original Grantee,
and the land has been dealt with; or where
the Applicant is not the original Grantee:—

Where the value of the land is £100 2 14 2

Where the value of the land is £200 3 3 4

Where the value of the land is £300 3 12 6

Where the value of the land is £400 4 1 8

Where the value of the land is above £400,
the fees increase at the rate of 4s 2d (Assurance
Fund) for every additional £100 in value.

These Charges also represent the cost of Con-
veyancing Land,

inasmuch as applicants to bring land under the
Act can direct the certificates of title to issue
in the names of any other persons.

Credit for Fees is given,
when desired by the applicant, in all cases where
the proprietor applies to have the land registered
under the Act in his own name, and the fees
may remain unpaid until the land is dealt with.

Any person, therefore, who wishes to bring
his land under the provisions of the Act, in order
that whenever he deals with it, he may be in a
position to avail himself of the facilities afforded
by having a Registered Title, can do so *without*
any present cost, by allowing the fees to remain
unpaid until such dealing takes place. He will
then be in a position to Mortgage, Transfer,
Lease, or otherwise deal with his land at a *mini-
mum* of notice.

Any Title, however long and complex,
may be investigated at a cost to the applicant of
only Five Shillings; for if the title is rejected,
all fees are returned, with the exception of that
amount.

CERTIFICATES OF TITLE ARE ABSOLUTELY IN-
DEFEASIBLE.

Under the Old System
of Conveyancing, if a single deed is lost, the
title is in many cases rendered absolutely defeas-
itive, and therefore unmarketable, while in others
it can only be rectified at great cost. Persons
who bring their land under the Act surrender
all their deeds, and receive in exchange a certifi-
cate of title, a duplicate of which is retained in
the office. If the certificate in the possession of
the registered proprietor is at any time lost, or
destroyed by fire, &c., a new certificate is sup-
plied for the land at a small cost.

A Title can now be dealt with in the most

On all Conveyances by Deed

under the old system, the cost of Registration in
the Deeds Registry, OVER AND ABOVE THE SOLI-
CITOR'S CHARGE, is never less than FIFTEEN SHIL-
LINGS, frequently very much more; while land
which has been brought under the provisions of
the Land Transfer Act can be transferred at a
TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN SHILLINGS where a whole
section is conveyed; and where only part is con-
veyed, (and therefore a fresh certificate of title
necessitated,) of THIRTY-ONE SHILLINGS, which
is the HIGHEST SUM ALLOWED by the Act, no
matter what the value or area of the land.

Under the Regulations in force on and after
the 1st of January, 1872, the charge for certifi-
cates of title issued upon Memoranda of Trans-
fer is REDUCED TO TEN SHILLINGS in all cases
WHERE THE VALUE OF THE LAND IS UNDER TEN
POUNDS.

The TOTAL COST of executing a MORTGAGE or
LEASE of land registered under the Act is TWELVE
SHILLINGS, no matter what the amount involved.

A Mortgage may be transferred or discharged,
or a Lease transferred or surrendered, for FIVE
SHILLINGS.

These Operations involve no Delays.

The following are some of the advantages con-
ferred by the Land Transfer System:—

1. It secures the principal benefits and advan-
tages sought to be attained in a system of regis-
tration of deeds.
2. It renders retrospective investigations of title
unnecessary as to all lands registered.
3. It simplifies the titles to Real Property for the
future.
4. It makes purchasers of the fee and leases
perfectly secure.
5. It simplifies to the utmost possible extent
the forms of transfer and the modes of convey-
ance.
6. It increases the saleable value of land.
7. It tends to lower the rate of interest on
loans secured on lands.
8. It gives facilities for the sale of large es-
tates in allotments.
9. Transactions can be effected at a moment's
notice, and at a minimum of cost.
10. Frauds in the purchase and sale of land
are effectually prevented, because the certificate
of title in the possession of the vendor shows the
exact condition of the estate, i.e., if the estate
be mortgaged, encumbered, or leased. Memo-
randa disclosing the particulars of any such trans-
actions affecting the estate are written upon the
certificate of title.

FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER THE LAND
TRANSFER ACT.

(Extract from New Zealand Gazette, No. 61, of
29th December, 1871.)

For bringing Land under the provisions of the
Act:—

£ s. d.

When the title consists of a grant
dated on or subsequent to the 23th
December, 1841, and none of the
land included therein has been
dealt with 0 2 0

When the title is of any other de-
scription, and the value exceeds
£300 1 0 0

When the title is of any other de-
scription, and the value exceeds
£200, and does not exceed £300 ... 0 15 0

When the title is of any other de-
scription, and the value exceeds
£100, and does not exceed £200 ... 0 10 0

When the title is of any other de-
scription, and the value does
not exceed £100 0 5 0

Contributions to Assurance Fund
upon first bringing land under
this Act, and upon the regis-
tration of an estate of freehold
in possession derived by settle-
ment, will, or intestacy:—

In the pound sterling 0 0 1

Other fees:—

For every application to bring land
under the Act 0 5 0

For certificate of title where the
same is issued in the name of any
applicant grantee Nil

For certificate of Title issued upon
any memorandum of transfer
where the consideration is under
£10 and is not nominal 0 10 0

For every other certificate of title ... 1 0 0

Registering memorandum of trans-
fer, mortgage, encumbrance or
lease 0 10 0

Registering transfer or discharge of
mortgage or of encumbrance, or
the transfer or surrender of a lease ... 0 5 0

Registering proprietor of any estate
or interest derived by settlement
or transmission 0 10 0

For every power of attorney 0 10 0

For every registration abstract 1 0 0

For cancelling registration abstract ... 0 5 0

For every revocation order 0 10 0

Noting caveat 0 10 0

Cancelling or withdrawal of caveat,
and service of notice to caveator
or caveatee 0 5 0

Issuing order for foreclosure 1 0 0

For every search 0 2 0

For every general search 0 5 0

For every map or plan deposited 0 5 0

For every instrument declaratory of
trusts, and for every will or other
instrument deposited 0 10 0

For registering recovery by proceed-
ing in law or equity, or re-entry
by force 0 10 0

For registering vesting of lease in
mortgage, consequent on refusal
of trustee in bankruptcy to accept
the same 0 10 0

For entering notice of marriage or
death 0 10 0

For entering notice of writ or order
of Supreme Court 0 10 0

Taking acknowledgment of married
women 0 5 0
Taking declaration in case of lost
grant or other instrument, or
where production of duplicate is
dispensed with 0 10 0
Taking affidavit or statutory declara-
tion 0 5 0
For the exhibition or return of any
deposited instrument, or for ex-
hibiting or returning deeds sur-
rendered by applicant proprietor
For certified copy, first five folios,
per folio of seventy-two words ... 0 5 0
For every folio or part folio after
first five 0 0 8
For every instrument drawn on
parchment 0 2 0
When any instrument purports to
deal with land included in more
than one grant or certificate, for
each registration memorial after
the first 0 2 6

Lands purchased from the Crown since the
coming into operation of the Land Transfer Act
cannot be dealt with under the old system.

W. S. MOORHOUSE,

135 Registrar-General of Land.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

DIVINE SERVICE will be conducted in the
Schoolroom, Cromwell, on SUNDAY, the 31st
March inst., at 7.30 p.m., by the Rev. J. Jones.

TENDERS for SINKING a SHAFT

in the NUGGET CLAIM, Carrick Range,
will be received at the Cromwell Hotel up till
Saturday next, the 23rd inst.

R. KIDD.

APPLICATION for an EXTENDED CLAIM.

Notice is hereby given that application has
been made to me by EDWARD H. THOMAS
to declare that that portion of the Otago Gold-
fields described in the Schedule herewith an-
nexed may be occupied in a claim of one acre per
man, under Section 1, Regulation VI., of the
Otago Gold-fields Rules and Regulations; and
the said application will be heard at Crom-
well on Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1872.
Objections (if any) to the granting of such appli-
cation must be lodged at the Warden's office,
Cromwell, within fourteen days of this date.

(Signed) E. H. CAREW,

Warden.

Cromwell, 14th March, 1872.

(SCHEDULE)

All that area containing one acre, situate at
Old John's Flat, near Albertown.

APPLICATION for an EXTENDED CLAIM.

Notice is hereby given that application has
been made to me by WM. ANDERSON, JOHN
PIERCE, DAVID BROADFOOT, WM. W.
MCKENZIE, and WM. ANDERSON, to declare
that that portion of the Otago Gold-field de-
scribed in the Schedule herewith annexed may
be occupied in Claims of one acre per man, under
Section 1, Regulation VI., of the Otago Gold-
fields Rules and Regulations; and that the said
application will be heard at Cromwell on THURS-
DAY, the 4th day of April, 1872. Objections
(if any) to the granting of such application,
must be lodged at the Warden's Office, Crom-
well, within fourteen days of this date.

(Signed) E. H. CAREW,

Warden.

Cromwell, March 15, 1872.

(SCHEDULE)

All that area, containing five acres, situate
east of and adjoining Halerow and party's claim,
Deep Sinking, Bendigo Gully.

ROYAL STANDARD QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, REGISTERED.

An EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of
the SHAREHOLDERS of the Royal Standard
Company is appointed to be held at their Office,
Melmore-street, Cromwell, on WEDNESDAY,
the 3rd day of April next, at three o'clock in the
afternoon, for the purpose of Electing Directors
of the Company.

GEO. JENOUR,

Legal Manager.

Cromwell, 18th March 1872.

CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY COMPANY, REGISTERED.

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAOR-
DINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS
will be held in the Town-hall, Cromwell, on
SATURDAY, the 6th April 1872, at five p.m.,
for the purpose of considering the advisability
of accepting from the Projectors the Paid-up
Shares held by them, and paying them their
expenses incurred in connection with the Com-
pany; also, for passing Bye-laws.

H. W. SMYTHIES,

Legal Manager.

Cromwell, March 18, 1872.

J. C. CHAPPEL AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District
may be left at the Argus Office, and will meet
with prompt attention.

ESTATE of JOHN HALLIDAY, BANNOCKBURN.

Mr H. W. SMYTHIES, of Cromwell, is autho-
rised to COLLECT all ACCOUNTS due to the
Trustees of the above Estate, and his receipt
alone will be binding upon all parties.

The Accounts due must be paid on or before
the 1st of April next; otherwise legal proceed-
ings will be taken without further notice.

Cromwell, March 12, 1872.

JAMES COWAN,

WM. SHANLY,

Trustees of the above Estate.

FOR SALE, (with immediate posses-
sion), the QUARTZVILLE BUTCHERY,
now doing a first-class business, and situated
the most central part of the Bannockburn and
Carrick Districts.

Also, two good saddle and harness Horse
Saddles and Bridles; Pigs, &c. &c.

The above is a splendid investment for
steady man. The only reason for selling is that
the proprietor is leaving for Africa.

Particulars may be obtained on the premises
adjoining Carrick Range Hotel, Quartzville.

JOHN GRINDLEY.

MARRIAGE.

At the Bannockburn, on the 14th inst., by the
Rev. B. Drake, Mr JAMES T. H. BROWN to M.
JESSIE JANE STEWART.

Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHWEST GOLD-FIELDS DISTRICT.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, MAR. 19, 1872.

Eight hours for labour, eight hours for
study and devotion, eight hours for sleep
and meals, we are told, was the manner
which KING ALFRED, of pre-Norman times,
divided his day. As no man liveth
himself, or can avoid influencing the future
as well as the present, it is impossible
to tell how far the example of the illustrious
Saxon may have leavened the minds
of his descendants, and engendered the belief
that the period he devoted to public busi-
ness was the proper daily portion of the
that should be allotted to the pursuit
of manual labour. So impressed, however,
is this belief on the mind of the English
workman, that it has passed into a proverb:
"If a man cannot do a fair day's
work in eight hours, he cannot do it
ten or twelve."

But while this maxim has been engrained
on the minds of the Anglo-Saxon race,
every portion of the globe, poverty at
high prices for labour have often caused
its teachings to be ignored; and twelve,
and fourteen hours have been con-
sidered a day's work, or a day and a por-
tion of another day's work, as either
very compelled in the workman the sub-
mission of the self, or cupidity tempt-
ed the endurance of the free man. In this
mother country, the question of what
should constitute the hours of a fair day's
work has been, between the employers and
the employed, a cause for battle,—which
has been both bitter and long.

In a former issue, we stated we should
recur to the ten-hour system, which has
been inaugurated in our quartz-reefs of
Bendigo and the Carrick Range. With-
out reviewing at present the origin of this
innovation, we shall content ourselves with
expressing our disapproval of its initiation
in our midst, some of our reasons for
doing, and, if still persisted in, at a future
date pointing out what means can be
adopted by the mining population for its
speedy cessation. To the best of our belief,—the result of the en-
quiries we have instituted,—from Rock-
hampton to Glenelg, from the Colville
Peninsula to Orepuki, wherever mining
for gold is an established or a temporary
industry, eight hours is the allotted time
for wages-men to work. Cromwell in New
Zealand, and Pleasant Creek in Victoria
forms the only exceptions. Neither from
peculiarities of the district, the character
of the claims where this excess of time
demanded, the capabilities of the men em-
ployed, can we see any reason why the
portion of the Province should bear the
ignominy of being the first to break
through this uniform Colonial rule,—which
our workmen should initiate a system
prejudicial to themselves and their chil-
dren, or attempt to revive the fetter

their forefathers and co-workers have striven so earnestly and persistently to break. To work ten hours a day underground in the winter portion of the year, is never to see the sun save once a week, as the time of going to work must be before daylight, and the time of leaving off after dark. But this is not the only evil result. Most men have to cook their own food, fetch their stores, mend and wash their own clothes, carry their water and keep their huts in order, and perform the fifty-and-one operations incidental to the domesticity of life. As the consequence of this extra demand on their time, all these domestic details have to be performed on the one day of rest law and custom provides. It enforces the man to cook, wash, and mend on the Sunday, whether he may be agreeable or not. It seems odd that a moral, Scotch-Sabbath-keeping Province should offer such inducements for Sabbath-breaking. If in countries where an older civilisation prevails, and men as a rule have wives, mothers, and sisters to perform these household cares for them that here devolve on the miners themselves, the eight-hour system is approved and established, it would be superfluous to point out how much more necessary it is on our gold-fields that it should be kept intact.

Last month at Sandhurst an attempt was made to reduce the miners' wages three shillings a week, or in lieu thereof nine hours' work for a day's labour was required. Both demands were resisted. Wages, of course, must be guided by the supply of material that can be obtained; at least, this is the prevailing rule; but the imposition of extra hours to work stands altogether in another category.

There is no surer plan of rearing white heathens in our midst, or obtaining recruits for what Carlyle calls the "devil's regiment," than to make a man work ten hours a day through the week, and cook his food, and wash and mend his clothes, the livelong Sunday through. If we understand anything about the matter at all, it was to escape such thralldom that many of the inhabitants of these Colonies left their native land.

We object to the introduction of the ten-hour system, as an infraction of the rights of labour, as a reversion to a bondage men have escaped from, as bring opposed to the spirit and genius of the age, as being socially, politically, and religiously bad—believing that no surer or more fatal weapon against the independence, well-being, and intelligence of the working man was ever forged than protracted and excessive hours of labour.

No one who has read the European news brought by the last San Francisco mail but will deeply regret the threatening aspect of the relations existing between England and America. But we cannot help feeling indignant at the audacity of the American Congress and a certain section of the newspaper press in urging claims against the British Government which the latter has clearly no reason to recognise. When England went so far as to make the concession of submitting to arbitration the claims of the American Confederate privateer "Alabama," she made a concession beyond what America had any right to expect. That Britain would have met any award the arbitrators might have made for direct loss to commerce caused by the acts of the "Alabama," even Americans cannot doubt; but when such unrighteous claims as those set up by President Grant—claims not only for the loss of vessels and cargoes, but for expenses incurred in the pursuit of the "Alabama," and other Confederate vessels of war, and amounting in the aggregate to an enormous sum of money,—when such claims as these are set up, England will be perfectly justified in repudiating the obligations entered into with the international arbitrators who were appointed to settle the dispute. The United States may have some show of reason for suspecting England's connivance at the "Alabama's" movements and object when leaving Liverpool; but, for all that, we think it must be clear to unbiased minds that the suspicion is an unjust one. It is well known that when the "Alabama" left Liverpool she had not a single warlike implement of any kind on board,—and if we remember rightly, she left ostensibly on a trial trip, not even having been christened, but sailing from the Mersey as the "290," and being christened and her armament shipped at a port under the rule of another nation. We do not remember how matters of detail in connection with the Arbitration Commission were settled; but if the calling of witnesses in the respective interests of the two nations was provided for, we should think the evidence that could be given by Captain SEMMES—of world-wide celebrity as commander of the

famous privateer—would be quite sufficient to establish England's utter absence of complicity in the matter. A strange feature in connection with the "Alabama" question which the European news contains, is a portion of the QUEEN'S Speech on the occasion of opening Parliament, an early copy of which had been seen by a writer for the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and in which HER MAJESTY says, in referring to the "Alabama":—"I have given consent to the reference of the 'Alabama' claims to an International Tribunal; the highest authority to which their decision could have been entrusted. Through a pardonable oversight on the part of the negotiators, the claim was not explicitly limited to direct losses, and therefore the President of the United States has preferred a considerable number of indirect claims, to many of which my Government has demurred. I hope the amount to be ultimately defrayed will not exceed the French payment to Germany." When it is considered that the amount claimed for actual losses incurred by the United States is only some £4,000,000, and that the amount of indemnity which it was arranged should be paid by France to Germany is £200,000,000, this portion of the QUEEN'S Speech—if correctly given by the *Pall Mall Gazette*—seems inexplicable. It is almost an admission that England is prepared to acknowledge and meet the whole of the American claims; and, in the face of the opposite opinions expressed by influential members of Parliament and by a powerful section of the London press, it has an air of mystery about it which we cannot fathom. To our mind it seems that America—or rather the boastful minority of that great nation who rank themselves as England's enemies—is bent on picking a quarrel with the British Government. The fact of Canada remaining as one of England's possessions has long been a fruitful source of jealous feeling in the breast of the "almighty" JONATHAN; and—looking beyond the "Alabama" claims—here is discernible the real motive that prompts Yankee minds to push matters to a crisis between the two nations. The New York *Herald*—celebrated for its boastful and bombastic style of writing on this and suchlike subjects—is of course in the foreground among the list of loud-tongued agitators,—demanding, if the damages are not peacefully paid, that they shall be "collected at the point of the bayonet." Perhaps another feature than the collection of this money from Britain might present itself if war were declared between the two countries. America, with all her ridiculous bombast, might possibly come off second best in the struggle, and furnish another example of how national arrogance and self-conceit are occasionally brought low. Certainly, war, with all its ghastly accompaniments and horrors, should be avoided if possible; but even the meekest and most peaceable of men would not, we imagine, like to see the name of Britain become a bye-word among the nations of the earth, as it assuredly would do if she calmly submitted to such extortionate demands as those made by America. As it is, remarks as to the falling off in British pluck and valour, and the contempt with which Britain is now regarded by other nations, are too common,—for we feel confident there is no cause for them. If, however, England timely submit to this latest display of American impudence, then we may say good-bye to her national prestige.

The principal item of mining news this week is the result of the Heart of Oak crushing, which was finished on Wednesday last. The quantity of stone reduced was 178½ tons, and the weight of retorted gold obtained was 234 ozs 15 dwts. This gives a dividend of £135 per sixth share for the month.—Mr W. Menzies has superseded Mr Reid as manager of the Star and Oak battery.—The crushing of fifty tons for the Elizabeth Company at the Standard machine will be finished to-night. The Elizabeth battery is again undergoing repairs, but will probably recommence work next week.—It is expected that the machinery for the Nil Desperandum and Robert Burns Companies will be at work about the beginning of June.—The Royal Standard battery, after finishing for the Elizabeth, will cease work for a day or two, so as to allow of the four additional stamps being fitted up.—The Vale of Avoca is waiting its turn for a small test crushing at the last mentioned battery.

A tea-meeting and ball, to inaugurate the opening of the new School-house, will take place at Bannockburn next Tuesday evening. The committee to whom was entrusted the responsibility of the arrangements in connection with the building of the school-house, have worked harmoniously and energetically, and must be congratulated on the success which has thus far attended their praiseworthy exertions. The tea-meeting, having been taken in hand by a number of ladies resident in the neighbourhood, cannot fail to be an unequalled success.

The appointment of Mr George Burrows as postmaster at Kawarau Gorge (from 1st January, 1872) is notified in the New Zealand Gazette of 7th current. The closing of the post-office at Rocky Point (Wakefield Ferry), is also officially announced.

The monthly meeting of the Town Council was held on Tuesday evening, 12th inst., and was attended by the Mayor, and Councillors and Shandly. No business of importance was transacted beyond the passing of some accounts for work done in connection with the town ditch. The Town Clerk was instructed to inform Mr John Wright that his services would not be required after the date of the meeting.

A grand demonstration in honour of Mr W. J. Barry, who is about to leave Cromwell for a time in order to take possession of some valuable property in Bathurst, N.S.W., took place yesterday at the Welcome Home Hotel, Lowburn. An entire carcass of beef was roasted for the occasion, and, together with other and choice viands, was partaken of by a large assemblage of visitors, who were also treated to champagne *ad libitum* at Mr Barry's expense. A number of athletic sports were got up, and were well contested. Mr J. C. Chapple, who happened to be present, organised a handicap hack race, distance three-quarters of a mile, which was won easily by Mr Taggart's Pretence (St. 10lb.), beating Native (St. 4lb.) and Jackal (St. 7lb.). The gathering, we understand, was on the whole very successful.

Mr Jenour has written us a letter (inserted in another column) in which he asserts that we have published a "very untrue report" of his case with the Corporation. He also accuses us of "persisting in trying to make out a favorable case for the Corporation." Upon referring to the books of the Court, we find that on a previous occasion—alluded to by Mr Jenour—the Corporation were misquoted, instead of a verdict being given in their favor; but in our report we only gave it as a statement of counsel, not as a matter proved in evidence; and what we reported certainly was in accordance with our impression of what Mr Jenour's counsel did say. The remainder of the report we believe to be correct, and therefore decline to publish another as suggested by Mr Jenour. We did not intend to say anything more about the case, but as Mr Jenour seems to count our remarks, we will observe that, admitting the Corporation were misquoted on the occasion he alludes to, it appears perfectly plain that it could only have been upon some technical ground; for when the matter is referred to arbitration, the arbitrators find Mr Jenour indebted to the Corporation in a greater sum than was originally claimed against him, and order him to pay the cost of arbitration—which also shows they do not consider he has behaved rightly in the matter. When the case came finally into Court, the only defence sought to be set up by Mr Jenour was, that certain documents were not properly stamped, and that he was sued on the award sooner than he ought to have been. Not one particle of evidence was given to show that the full sum claimed was not due to the Corporation.

By proclamation dated 23rd February, the meeting of the Colonial Parliament has been further postponed till 29th April.

The self-imposed task of the Nil Desperandum and Robert Burns Companies in cutting a road to the Pipeclay Spur is finished. It was absolutely necessary to be done ere coals or machinery could be brought on the ground held by those companies. The cost, in round numbers, is stated at £340. The gradients are easier than on the old road, and only one steep pinch remains that requires improvement; this can easily be done at some future date. A considerable amount of rock had to be blasted in cutting the road—thus increasing the length of time necessary for its completion. The road is now open for the public, free of cost, thanks to the energy of the miners. We shall wait with some interest and impatience to see what pressure our local Representative can bring on the Reid Government to repay this outlay of the shareholders, and will note how his promise will be kept to get a grant put on the Estimates for the road at present in use and cut by the Royal Standard Company. Unless we can get passable roads made, we have no use for a Provincial Government at all; and unless our Representative can obtain our just due as contributors to revenue, we fail to see the benefit resulting from our representation. These remarks ought to be paid for; it is enough for local people to advance the money for so doing; and unless such is the case we are conscious that gross blame must attach somewhere.

The Oamaru Races, took place on the 12th and 13th inst. Results:—Maiden Plate: Stella, 1; Blackbird, 2. Jockey Club Handicap: Baggandy, 1; Nelly Gray, 2. Paterson's Purse: Sabalin, 1; Patch, 2. Handicap Hurdle: Maid of the Mill, 1; Patch, 2. Free Handicap: Baggandy, 1; Sabalin, 2. Hack Hurdle: Paterson's Acan, 1. Consolation: Foretop, 1; Novice, 2.

The return of Mr Hallenstein by such a large majority over his active opponent, Mr Macassey, for the representation of the Lakes district in the General Assembly, may be regarded as a sign of the healthy state of public opinion in that part of the Province on the question of Education, for we have no doubt that on the views of the respective candidates on this matter very largely depended the result of the election. Backed as the defeated candidate was by the influence of a party holding views identical with his own, and who exerted themselves greatly on his behalf, and possessed of more than ordinary ability, as Mr Macassey undoubtedly is, Mr Hallenstein may congratulate himself all the more on his brilliant victory, and at the healthy state of public opinion evinced by it. While not wishing to say one word in disparagement of Mr Macassey's fitness for the seat to which he aspired, we are very decidedly of opinion that the better man of the two has been returned, and congratulate the Lake district electors on their choice.

The great advantages of the new explosive compound, giant powder or dynamite, over ordinary blasting powder, are becoming widely known on the goldfields of the colonies. In our seventh page, will be found an interesting description of some experiments recently made in Melbourne with the view of testing the strength of dynamite as compared with common powder. Were some of our local merchants to import a small quantity of giant powder as an experiment, we are confident they would find numerous purchasers.

The Provincial Government, recognising the advisability of fostering and promoting commerce, have in view to erect a small battery for trial crushing on the reclaimed portion of the Danedon harbour.

We are informed that an acre sluicing-claim on the east bank of the Kawarau, a short distance above Cromwell, together with a sixth share in the Westmoreland Company's race, recently changed hands for £550.

Extraordinary sounds issuing from the interior of Her Majesty's Gaol, Dunedin, about midday on Tuesday last arrested the footsteps of passers-by, and caused no little speculation as to their origin amongst the uninitiated. Evidently produced by human beings, they fell upon the ear in all the various degrees of *crescendo* and *diminuendo* which musical critics could describe. Now pouring forth in a deep volume of sound, as of many voices, at a dying away to a subdued breathing almost, and then being diversified by the introduction of a shrill falsetto shriek, evidently emanating from some individual in a high state of excitement at something or another, speculation was rife as to the meaning of this extraordinary display of musical talent. On enquiry (writes a correspondent) I ascertained that the accomplished vocalists were the Maori prisoners who have been the guests of Mr Caldwell for the past two years. They had received information from the Defence Minister (the Hon. D. McLean) that they were to receive their liberty, and they held a tangi (the musical melange we have just spoken of) on being informed of the fact, and in order to testify their joy at meeting with some of their old North Island Maori friends who have accompanied Mr McLean in his visit to the South. They have since been walking about the city evidently highly gratified at having regained their liberty, and seem highly delighted with our Southern city.

COURT STAR OF CROMWELL, A.O.F.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The fourth anniversary of the formation of the above Society was celebrated by a ball and supper at Marshall's Bridge Hotel on Friday evening last. During commencing shortly after nine o'clock, and was kept up *en spirito* until the "withering hon of midnight," when the company sat down to a *potluck* supper prepared under the supervision of Mrs Marshall. It is almost needless to state that the viands and liquors were of the very best, and the excellence and completeness of all the arrangements made by the worthy host and hostess on the occasion was a matter of general remark among those present.

Supper was followed by the toasting and speech-making customary at all reunions of Friendly Societies. Chief Ranger Bro. Thomas fairly occupied the chair, while the vice-chair was creditably filled by P.O.R. Bro. Robert Brown. The following toasts were proposed and acknowledged:—"Her Majesty the Queen," proposed by the Chairman, and received with the usual expressions of loyalty; "Foresters and Friends of Foresters," given by the Chairman, and suitably acknowledged by Bro. James Marshall, of Christ Church; "Kindred Societies," given by the Vice-Chairman, and replied to in appropriate terms by Mr W. Talboys, N.G. of the Local Cromwell Lodge of Odd-Fellows; "The Mayor and Town Council," proposed by the Chairman, and acknowledged by Bro. J. Taylor, Mayor; "The Ladies," proposed by the Chairman, and responded to by Mr J. Miller; "The Press," proposed by the Chairman, and replied to by Bro. J. Taylor in the unavoidable absence of the Amicus representative; "The Host and Hostess," proposed in complimentary terms by the Chairman, received by the company with musical honours and much cheering, and humorously responded to by Bro. Marshall.

Dancing was afterwards resumed, and was kept up with unflagging spirit until half-past one next morning.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FOR CROMWELL TELEGRAPH COMPANY, REUTER'S AGENCIES.

DUNEDIN.

TUESDAY, 9 A.M.
A fire broke out in the upper story of the Empire Hotel, corner of Princes and High streets, on Friday evening. The Fire Brigade, aided by a favorable wind and a powerful supply of water, prevented the spread of the conflagration. The lower story of the building was only partially damaged. Mr Deason, the proprietor, is insured for £2500. Mr Hugh Fraser, soldier, who is uninsured, loses £200 in goods damaged by water and removal. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The workmen in the Port Chalmers tunnel broke through on Saturday.

Mr George McLeary, M.H.R., for Waikaiti, resigns his seat on account of ill health.

The writ for the election of a member of Council for the Peninsula (in the room of Mr James Sexton) has been issued. Mr Tolmie is a candidate for the vacant seat.

The Nebraska took over 1100 bales of wool as cargo from Dunedin.

The privileges in connection with the forthcoming races (grand stand, paddocks, gates, &c.) realised £574, being £149 more than last year.

Mr Haughton has sent in his resignation as M.P.C. for Wakatipu.

Other two of the English passengers have been attacked by small-pox.

A native chief has offered to sell 25,000 acres of land at Ngatimara. This is the first block of native land which has been offered for sale in Taranaki since the war.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GRAHAMSTOWN, THAMES.

FRIDAY, March 16.

Six tons of stone from the Tailors Company's claim, crushed to date, gave a yield of 110 ozs. of gold.

MOUNT PISA RACES.

The Mount Pisa Race Meeting, as advertised, came off on Saturday afternoon last, the 16th instant. About 100 people, from almost all parts of the district, were present, of which number perhaps thirty were of the gentler sex. The whole of the money for the various prizes, in all about £30, was found, we believe, by Mr David Taggart, of the Mount Pisa Hotel, to whom great praise is due for his very successful effort to provide a day's good racing. The gentlemen who acted as stewards, handicappers, &c., performed their duties very creditably, as was evidenced by the absence of all that "barnoying," so common at small race-meetings. One great fault was that of not making a start with the first race at an earlier hour; in consequence of which, although very little time was lost between the various events, the Consolation Race had to be adjourned until Monday. The course, which was formed by Mr Taggart for training purposes, is situated about a hundred yards in rear of the Mount Pisa Hotel; it is just a mile in length, and, with the exception of one or two rather sandy portions at the back, is really a first-rate course. It was nearly three o'clock when the four Maiden Platers—Mr Seymour's Hot Coffee, Mr Wacher's Nymph, Mr Mitchinson's Nimblefoot, and Mr Wrightson's Fanny,—came to the starting-post. The stake was £5, to be run for in three-quarter-mile heats. In the first heat, Mr Mitchinson's Nimblefoot managed to get past the judge's post first, but in the second, which was won by Mr Wrightson's Fanny, hard pressed by the Nymph, he was in the rear a considerable distance, evidently being kept in reserve for the "conqueror." However, it proved of no avail; for Fanny, in the third heat, came in an easy winner. "Hot Coffee" entirely belied the appellation. For the Mount Pisa Handicap, of 10 sovs, distance, a mile and a quarter, there was again a field of four: Mr Colclough's Fenian, with 10st. up; Mr Taggart's Pretence, (late Mr Wrightson's Doodlebuck,) also with 10st.; Mr Wilson's Native, with 9st.; and Mr Werner's Water Squatter, with 8st. Except the last-named, the horses are all of known repute; and the race was expected to be a close thing. Fenian, as usual, caused a little delay at the start; but eventually they were sent away exceedingly well together. Native first came forward, and led for three-quarters of the distance, after which he was passed by all in turn, and at the winning post was a couple of lengths behind old Water Squatter. Fenian, a son of Grey Camden, ridden by Mr Wacher, won with three or four lengths to spare; and Pretence beat the Squatter by a length. The Trotting Handicap, for a saddle valued at £3.10s., of two and a half miles, was contested by six horses, and was won by Mr J. Perry's Polly. Being almost unknown to the handicappers, she received a considerable start,—about 150 yards; and she kept nearly that distance ahead the whole way. The Hurry Scurry was cleverly won by Bobby Burns, who passed Pretence just before reaching the judge; three or four others ran. It was now dark, and, as stated above, the Consolation Race had to be put off until Monday; we learn that it was won by Pretence. Mr J. S. Burres did all that was required as judge; and Mr Barlow gave every satisfaction as starter.

BLACKS RACE MEETING.

The Blacks races (writes a correspondent) came off on Friday and Saturday last, and two better days' racing have not been witnessed in this district for years. There were a great many people in attendance,—with a good sprinkling of the fair sex; and the weather was everything that could be desired. The refreshment booth was presided over by Messrs Pitches Brothers, who gave universal satisfaction. The Maiden Plate, for which six started,—was won by Mr Scott's Ida, but a protest entered by the owner of the second horse, on the ground that Ida had previously won public money, was allowed, and the stakes awarded to Fairy Queen.—The Handicap also brought six horses to the starting-post, and was won by an outsider—Welshman. This was a very good race, although everyone considered it a gift to Muscician, or a horse owned by Mr Doyle, of Deep Stream.—The Hack Race, for which six started, was ultimately won by Muscician. Pillbox took the first heat, Muscician and Frederick being held back for the second, in which a most exciting race took place between them, Muscician winning by half a head. In the third heat Muscician disposed of Pillbox as he thought fit. So ended the first day's racing. On the second day, the Hurdle Race (heats) was won by Mr T. Logan's Fire-eater, which ran a dead heat with Muscician, but the owner of the latter refused to allow him again to run. There were several minor races, which were all well contested. The Hospital Race contributed £2 to the funds of the institution.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

CORPORATION OF DUNEDIN.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

Sir,—I presume you mean to retract that very untrue report of my case in the *Magistrate's Court*, (on Tuesday, 7th inst.) which appeared in your last issue, and insert in your next a correct one. The singularity of your persistency in trying to make out a favourable case for the Corporation has been observed, especially on the last occasion, when you must have known, as well as all who were in the Court, that the Corporation was nonsuited with costs, instead of as you say, "judgment being given in their favour for £17 odd;" and you likewise must have known that the amount sued for was not £20 9s. 6d.—I am, &c. Geo. Jackson. Cromwell, 18th March, 1872.

WARDEN'S COURT, CROMWELL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

(Before E. H. Curran, Esq., Judge and Warden.)

The following applications were dealt with, in addition to those reported in our last issue:—

Protection.—A. McKersie and five others, No. 1 west of Royal Standard No. 2, thirty days: granted.—A. Cameron and five others, quartz claim half a mile west of Heart of Oak, thirty days: granted.

Extended Claims were granted to the under-mentioned applicants:—Peter Macarthur and another, Nevis Gorge; John McDonald and three others, opposite old Nevis township; A. Perry, Pipeclay; John Kemp, Pipeclay; Ah You and two others, north of Nevis township; J. Boulton, Pipeclay; John Lange, Pipeclay; E. W. Anderson and another, Bannockburn; J. F. Murphy and two others, opposite Masters' station, Nevis.

Tail Races.—Ah Yoye and two others, Nevis River; John Lange, Pipeclay: both granted.

Water Races.—Louis Jean was granted one sluice-head from a branch of Paddy's Gully; and John Lange, one head from Pipeclay; E. W. Anderson and another, two heads from Bannockburn; Ah You and two others, three heads from Deep Creek, Nevis; E. O'Brien and another, five heads from junction of Eight-mile and Lagoon Race, Luggate.

Residence Area.—James Gibson, Carrickton: no appearance.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

E. Barnard and others v. John C. Mann and another.—It was agreed, on the preceding Court day, to submit this case to arbitration; but a document had since been sent in by the complainants, stating that the matters in dispute had been settled out of Court.

APPLICATIONS.

Protection.—Sixty days' was granted to Alfred Short and five others, for quartz claim No. 1 west of Heart of Oak.

Extended Claims.—The undermentioned were granted:—J. F. Murphy and two others, Upper Nevis; Bark Chung and two others, Dead Horse Gully, Luggate; Ah Shoo and three others, N. of Maidman's, Luggate.

Tail Races.—J. F. Murphy and two others, Upper Nevis; Bark Chung and two others, Dead Horse Gully, Luggate: granted.

Head Race.—Henry Cameron applied for permission to take up an abandoned race, carrying four heads, having its source in Stony Creek, Upper Nevis. Decision adjourned for applicant's attendance.

Dams.—Two applications were made for one site at Bogy Creek, Upper Clutha, by F. Bolton and E. O'Brien respectively. Bolton, being the prior applicant, was granted the site asked for.

Agricultural Lease.—The application of John McLean—which had been for some time pending—for a lease of 653a. 3r. 15p. on Morven Hills Station, was now granted,—the Provincial Government having withdrawn its objection to the issue of a certificate.

Extension of Time.—H. W. Smythies, legal manager of the Carrick Range Water Supply Company, Registered, obtained an extension of time for one month for commencement of cutting race from Coal Creek to Royal Standard Co.'s claim.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, CROMWELL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

(Before E. H. Curran, Esq., R.M.)

The Court opened at 11 a.m. The only case for disposal was the adjourned hearing of the civil action.

C. AND W. COLCLOUGH v. T. HERRIGAN.

Mr Brough appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr Wilson for defendants.

This was an action for goods sold and delivered, and the amount sought to be recovered was £29 9s. 6d. From the opening address of plaintiffs' counsel it appeared that an action had been tried between the same parties in the District Court at Clyde, but the plaintiffs were then suing on two dishonoured acceptances; and having proved certain payments, and also that those payments had not been appropriated to any particular debt of the defendant to the plaintiffs, the defendant then claimed his right to appropriate those payments then and there in part payment of the acceptances. Judge Gray allowed this appropriation, and returned a verdict for plaintiffs for only £9 18s. 9d. with interest and costs. In anticipation of the probable defence, he (Mr Brough) would contend that there was no splitting of causes of action in this case. The acceptances gave a right of action quite separate and distinct from the right of action for goods sold and delivered, even if the bills were given for the goods. Credit was given for £10 paid by Herrigan since the judgment in the District Court, and which sum had been appropriated by plaintiff in part payment of the goods.

Charles Colclough, one of the plaintiffs, being sworn, stated that the first item in the account had been supplied to the defendant, and was proceeding to prove the items *seriatim* from the book, when

Mr Wilson asked whose writing the entries were in?

The witness admitted they were in the writing of his wife.

Mr Wilson then objected to his reading any entries that were not in his own writing.

Mr Brough contended that the witness had a right to refresh his memory from them.

The Magistrate stated that the Court was not bound to reject all evidence not strictly legal, quoting from Johnston's "Justice of the Peace" in support of this view.

Mr Wilson then agreed to permit the plaintiff to depose to the account as a whole.

This the plaintiff did, and also swore that he had received only £10 on account of the goods. In reply to a very severe cross-examination, the witness stated that he had received other sums from Mr Herrigan during the currency of the account, but that those sums had been placed as payments on an overdue acceptance at the request of defendant's solicitor, and Judge Gray had ruled that they were correctly so placed. The payments amounted altogether to £72 5s. The substance of Judge Gray's judgment was that he allowed plaintiffs the difference between

that amount and the amount of the acceptances sued upon. Witness did not remember ever giving special credits for goods. He saw by the accounts produced that he had given special credits for some goods, but Judge Gray had held that those must be placed to credit of the bills. [The cross-examination was protracted to considerable length, but the remainder appeared to be only for the purpose of testing the credibility of the witness.]

Mr Wilson stated that in the District Court the whole accounts between the parties were gone into and settled. The case occupied part of two days. The present action had been brought without foundation, and he had no hesitation in asserting that it had been supported by false evidence.

Defendant, sworn, stated:—Recalled the bailiff coming to his house with an execution for £20 12s. 9d. about a fortnight after the sitting of the District Court. His wife sent £10 in by Roger Donegan. Colclough had not asked him for any money on account of the verdict previous to the execution. He only owed Colclough about £12, and Colclough had got that in the District Court.

Cross-examined:—Was not present when the £10 was paid. Had paid for the goods. Did not remember paying any particular sum: his wife settled those things.

Mr Wilson gave evidence to the effect that he conducted the case for the defendant in the District Court. The plea he then pleaded opened up the whole accounts between the parties, and Judge Gray found there was only about £12 due.

The Magistrate considered that the parties would not be injured by his reserving his decision until next Court-day. He would therefore take time to consider.

ALEXANDRA.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

March 16.

At last, we have a supply of water for mining purposes, and with it find our street deserted by the many miners who of late have visited us for want of something better to do. The Owens Co. have again started to work their claim on the Manuherikia River, and there is little doubt it is the richest they have owned for many years. It is to be hoped they will not again be flooded out. The Manuherikia Co., at Ainslie's, are working away, and are getting very good wages. The party at Alexandra (or the Molyneux party, as they are generally called,) are working two claims,—one near Messrs Theyers and Beck's brewery, the other at the "Bluff,"—with favourable results. Blackwell and party are washing up, after having been running off for the last six months; and I am informed that they expect something handsome. The Manuherikia Flat is all alive with Chinamen, who are going in for water races, tail races, and extended claims; and I am of opinion that in a very short time their numbers will be doubled, for several parties are getting very good gold. The whole of the claims on the Molyneux banks have again commenced work; and Kett and party and McIlroy and party have also made another start.

The Butcher's Gully reef is being worked in right earnest now. The shareholders intend to get out about 40 tons of stone, which they will have crushed at the Conroy mill, and it will afford me sincere pleasure if I am enabled to chronicle a payable return. I believe it is the intention of the shareholders in the Conroy's reef to sink their deepest shaft about 50 feet farther. But this is much easier said than done; in fact, I am afraid they must have different machinery to that at present on the ground before they will be able to do so.

In School matters, we are very quiet, but things seem to be going on very satisfactorily. The same will apply to the Library; in fact, thanks to the Committee-men we have in harness, both institutions are in a very flourishing condition. I cannot say quite so much for the Town Council. As yet, we have none of that water flowing through our streets which we have all been so anxiously expecting to see. I am of the firm opinion that we never will have water flowing through Alexandra streets until the Council goes to the expense of laying down pipes from one of the races. It is true that water can be brought into the town in an open race; but in summer time it would be more than one man could possibly do to keep the race clear of sand, especially in windy weather,—which we get plenty of. There is one great objection to laying down pipes, viz.,—we would have to purchase the water from one of the companies owning water-races, for which we would have to pay a high price; and the tenure we could get would not warrant the expense,—although one of the greatest boons any town can enjoy is a good water supply.

There are numerous complaints just now respecting our commonage, owing to the fact that Mr Turnbull is impounding all cattle found trespassing on his run. When Messrs Macandrew and Reid were soliciting our votes for the Superintendency, both gentlemen promised, if elected, to extend our commonage; but, since then, we have heard nothing further about it, except that the squatter has kindly fenced in for us what we had here and Clyde for a commonage, which is almost worse than useless for the purpose. I would recommend the people of Alexandra to try the member for the Dunstan, and see what he can do for them in the matter.

QUEENSTOWN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

March 16.

The contest is over. Mr Macassey has returned to Dunedin as he came, and the local candidate, Mr Bendix Hallenstein, has been elected M.H.R. for the Wakatipu District with the proud satisfaction of knowing that he possesses the confidence of at least two thirds of the electors,—the numbers at the close of the poll being as follows:—

Hallenstein	432
Macassey	223
Miller	21

At Queenstown, Arrowtown, Macetown, Moke Creek, Skippers, and the Lower Shotover, Mr Hallenstein had overwhelming majorities. Cardrona was the only exception in favour of Mr Macassey, which is accounted for by the fact that some nine of the Cardrona men voted at Arrowtown.

Such a victory was never anticipated for moment, and must be attributed, firstly, to Mr Macassey having been badly advised secondly, to his impolitic *tirade* against the leading men in the district,—Warden, parson, schoolmasters, post-office officials, Dr Douglas (perhaps the most generally respected man in the district), the *Wakatipu Mail*, and yourselves having one and all incurred his displeasure; and last, but not least, to his views on the Education question.

At the declaration of the poll, Mr Macassey in a brief but conciliatory speech, bade farewell to the district. Mr Hallenstein warmly thanked the electors, and received three hearty cheers. Mr Miller did not appear, and Mr Shepherd did not venture on making any remarks.

On Monday next—St. Patrick's day—the grand Regatta takes place. Several boats have been built for the occasion, and a large and successful meeting is anticipated. Should Monday prove of the lovely calm days we have been favoured with during the past week, it will be enjoyable.

The Town Hall is assuming quite an imposing appearance. The brickwork is almost completed, and the plasterers have already commenced upon the front of the building. Its completion will be hailed with delight by all,—the shareholders and the musical public in particular.

I must not omit to mention that an excursion trip by the new steamer "Jane Williams" is advertised for Tuesday, so that visitors may have a chance of seeing the head of the Lake.

A New Gold-Washing Machine.

Dr Beer has lately patented a new machine for gold-washing, which he calls a "differential specific gravities amalgamator," being based upon the difference of the specific gravities of the substance used. He is confident that the machine is superior to all other employed for the same purpose. It consists (says the *Reynolds and Miner*) of a turbine fan with nine flanges, attached to a horizontal wheel about two feet in diameter, which revolves in a strong sheet-iron cylinder. Beneath the fan are rakes, which rotate simultaneously on the same axle. The whole rests in a circular pan a few inches larger than the cylinder. When in operation, the lip of the cylinder will be supported slightly above the bottom of the pan containing the mercury into which it will just dip. The rakes will revolve at a level slightly above the surface of the mercury. The machine is self-acting. Its motion is acquired by a constant discharge upon the fan of the water and wash-stuff from the sluice-box. As this stuff passes between the flanges of the fan it is kept in motion and prevented from clogging by the action of the rakes beneath. The water within the cylinder, it is expected by the inventor, will have sufficient gravity to force its way against the resistance of the mercury beneath the lip of the cylinder, and carry with it pyrites sand, &c., the gold remaining at the bottom of the pan. Dr Beer anticipates that the pyrites and heavier substances, after passing out of the cylinder, will remain floating on the mercury in the pan outside, but that the water and light substances will flow off, and the amalgamator thus be kept in good working order. He states that it can be easily attached to any quartz-crusher, and may advantageously be used for washing alluvium.

Very Aesthetic!—A navy on the southern railway extension (Canterbury) has declined to work there any longer on the ground that the scenery is so very uninteresting.

A mountain of silver, or, at all events, a mountain containing vast quantities of the metal, has been discovered in Nevada, U.S. State just admitted into the American Union. Its name is Silver peak, it is east of San Francisco, and about seventy miles south of Austin, and twelve immensely rich lodes have already been opened. The whole of Nevada is rich in silver, but this particular spot will, it is believed, produce more than any mines yet discovered. Close to the peak is an extinct crater, near it a vast deposit of salt, within sight a hill of pure sulphur, and around an endless stony desert the whole scene suggesting strongly the picture which Milton drew of Hell.

Dynamite, or Giant Powder.

An important experiment was tried at the Melbourne Butts a few days ago, in the presence of several scientific experts, and two members of the Ministry, to determine the relative powers of the new explosive dynamite and ordinary blasting powder. Three-quarters of an ounce of Hall's blasting powder was placed on a slab below a 32lb. shot, and exploded. The result was that the ball was thrown up to the height of 6ft. The same quantity of dynamite was then placed under the ball, and exploded by a cap at the end of the fuse. The result was that the ball was thrown to the height of about 1000 feet, and was then ten seconds in the air before it reached the ground again. The charge of dynamite was then increased to one ounce, when the ball was sent still higher, and was thirteen seconds in the air. The next experiment was with an ounce and a quarter of dynamite, when the shot was thrown so high that it was fourteen and a half seconds before it fell; and when it did fall it buried itself a foot deep in the earth, and was so hot as not to be easily handled. The dynamite was supplied by Messrs Reynolds & English. It is probable that these experiments will be supplemented by others, to show the relative explosive forces of the different powders in a confined space. It is claimed for the dynamite that it is not only more powerful, but much safer than common powder, for when set alight by any other means than the percussion of a cap, it burns harmlessly away.

Chasing Cats and Catching Cold.

The fact that Mr Oliver lived in a uniform row of houses in the Fourteenth Ward, says the *Philadelphia (U.S.) Sunday Dispatch*, was the reason why he was unfortunate. One moonlight night a little time back the noise made by cats on the roof was simply awful. Oliver lay in bed, trying in vain to get asleep, and grinding his teeth in rage, until the uproar became unbearable. Mr Oliver crept out of bed softly, so that his wife would not be awakened. He put on his slippers, seized a boot with each hand, and, clad in snowy robes of night, he opened the trap door and emerged upon the roof. There were some thirty or forty cats out there holding a sort of general synod in the bracing air, and singing glees. As Mr Oliver approached, the cats moved over to the next roof. Mr Oliver advanced and threw a boot at them. They ran up and down the roof, and Mr Oliver projected another boot, and went over after the first one. In this manner the synod retreated until the last row of twenty houses was reached, when the cats arranged themselves along the parapet, ruffled up their fur, curved up their spines, and sprang furiously at Oliver. The bold warrior gathered up his boots and determined to retreat. He walked back over a dozen houses and descended through a trap-door. He went down stairs to his bed-room, and opened the door. There was a man in the room in the act of walking up and down with the baby. Before Oliver had recovered from his amazement, the man flung the baby on the bed, and, seizing a revolver, began firing rapidly at Oliver. It then dawned upon Oliver that he had come down upon the wrong trap-door. He proceeded up stairs again suddenly, the man with the revolver practising at him in a painful manner. When Oliver reached the trap, he shut it quickly and stood upon it. The man fired through the boards, and hooked the door upon the inside. A moment after, Oliver heard him springing a watchman's rattle from the front window. As soon as the neighbours knew there was a man on the roof, they all flew up stairs and fastened their trap-doors, and Mrs Oliver fastened hers with the firm conviction that some predatory villain had entered while she slept, and stolen Mr Oliver. When she tried the door it was fast, and Mrs Oliver was screaming so fiercely that he could not make himself heard. By this time the street was filled with policemen, all of whom were blazing away at Oliver with their revolvers, while the young men in the houses across the street kept up a steady fire with pistols, shot guns, and miscellaneous missiles. Oliver, with every advantage for forming an opinion, said that Gettysburg was a mere skirmish to it. He hid behind the chimney, and lay up against the bricks to keep himself warm, while the policemen stationed themselves all around to capture him when he would slide down one of the waterspouts. But Oliver did not slide. He sat out on the roof all night, with the bitter air circulating through his two trifling garments, listening to the howling cats and to the occasional shouts from the picket line below, and thinking of the old Jews who used to pray from the housetops, and wondering if Mussulmen were ever shot at or bothered by cats or policemen when they practised devotions on their roofs. And then he wondered how it would do to take off his night-shirt, and wave it over the edge as a flag of truce! He concluded not, because of the danger of a bullet from some misguided policeman not familiar with the rules of war. When daylight came the neighbours rallied in a crowd, armed with all kinds of weapons, from howitzers down, and rushed to the roof. Oliver was taken down, and put to bed, and now he has more influenza for a man of his size than any other citizen in the Fourteenth Ward. He says that he is going to move as soon as he gets well;—he is going into a house that is next door to nobody;—and a house that stands in the middle of a prairie of some kind;—and he intends to stencil his name in white on the trap-door.

Distinguished Irishmen.

The *Belfast Weekly Examiner*, in a long leader on the evidence of Irish brains in the world at present, has the following:—"Some of the leading British journals have stumbled upon the extraordinary discovery that political brains and a capacity for statesmanship are possible amongst Irishmen. The greatest political philosopher of modern, if not of all times,—Edmund Burke, whose very words are sparks of immortality, was so insipid to the dull auditory of the British House of Commons that his rising was the signal for clearing the benches; hence he was known as the 'dinner bell.' That the country of Burke, Grattan, and O'Connell should produce a statesman ought, one would suppose, to be no marvel. Often, for our race, through the felon's dock runs the road to a Premiership, or similar distinction. Millions of Englishmen applied, literally, to Charles Gavan Duffy the couplet,

A patriot he,—for be it understood,
He left his country for his country's good.

So it has been for ages;—the O'Donnells in Spain, the Cavaignacs, the O'Neills, and the M'Mahons in France, the Nugents in Austria, attest the genius of Irishmen in the arts of war and government. If the British Colonies for the last century be examined, their most successful governors will be found to have been Irishmen. At present, the vast Dominion of Canada is ruled by a Cavan man—Lord Lisgar; his predecessor, Lord Monck, being also an Irishman. Our Indian Empire is directed by the Earl of Mayo, also an Irishman. The Australian continent owns a Fernanagh man, the Earl of Balmora, as Governor of New South Wales, his predecessor having been a Cavan man. Queensland is ruled by Colonel Blackall, a Longford man; while Sir Richard Bourke, a Garryowen man, was one of the ablest governors that ever set foot on that continent. A Donegal man, Sir George F. Bowen, rules New Zealand; Ceylon exchanges a Westmeath man, Sir H. G. R. Robinson, for Mr Gregory, a Galway man. A Down man, Sir C. E. B. Kennedy, rules Western Africa. Similarly, Hong Kong, Bermudas, Prince Edward's Island, and several other colonies are also ruled by Irish governors. If we pass from these to the higher judicial offices, to the Colonial Parliaments, and the leaders of political influence, we find Irishmen occupying distinguished positions. The last man that has risen to the political direction of a Colony is a Monaghan man, of whom the Celtic race may well be proud,—Charles Gavan Duffy."

Women's Wages in New Zealand.

The scarcity of good female domestic servants is severely felt in Auckland. Not only are housemaids and general servants hard to be got, but the rate of wages demanded is far in excess of anything hitherto paid. Servants who understand housework, and of good character, now demand wages for their services at the rate of £10 per annum, which is much more than the general run of people can afford or care to pay. The keepers of registry offices inform us that the cause of such a deficient supply is due to the circumstance, that any girl of good character and passable looks has not the slightest difficulty in obtaining a husband. Mistresses may not entertain the same opinion, but young women generally prefer a husband to the best wages that can be offered to them. It is rather curious to note the various rates of wages paid for domestic help in the different provinces of New Zealand. In Christchurch, good housemaids receive 10s. a week; in Nelson, 8s.; whilst in the County of Westland, which adjoins Nelson, a servant girl's wages range from 25s. to 35s. per week. In Otago, house-helps of a superior class receive £10 to £15 a year. Governesses are also subject to like extremes. In Westland a respectable unmarried educated female is glad of a home and her washing in return for her services. In Nelson the pay is about equal to that of a housemaid. In Auckland, we believe the remuneration paid to a good instructress in a private family is from £10 to £50 per annum. In Christchurch £20 to £30 is only paid. In Westland many governesses, owing to the small amount of remuneration offered them, accept barmaid's places. If they are good-looking, and can condescend to talk nonsense to young men, and hold out hopes of matrimony to the old ones, they get from £2 10s. to £3 per week. In Otago barmaids are not generally preferred. They are looked upon as bad at giving change. Barmaids have short courtships, and marry suddenly. Courtship cannot be done with any degree of comfort over bar counters. A barmaid generally chooses a sensible man who never spent five shillings in drink at her landlord's house. Governesses in Otago marry clergymen. In Christchurch they remain single. Domestic servants appear, as a rule, to marry mechanics, who, after a time, ill-treat them. The above statistics have been compiled with some care as to accuracy.—*Southern Cross*.

A cure of a Bad Leg by *Holloway's Pills and Ointment*.—Extract of a letter dated Northampton, April 2, 1871. To Professor Holloway.—Sir, The following particulars I feel bound to acquaint you with, that others may have the opportunity of making a trial of your Pills and Ointment in analogous cases:—Catherine Owen, residing in Bridge-street, in this town, suffered with a bad leg covered with sores, discharging immense quantities of humour. The agony occasioned was so great as to prevent her from ever getting a moment's repose, yet your Pills and Ointment cured her, though she had been under several eminent surgeons.—Signed, S. Humphrey, chemist, Northampton.

The Butcher Baronet.

From a musical barletta recently published by Mr Frank Hutchinson, Wagga Wagga, a contemporary makes the following extract referring to the stolen or strayed mother's darling, now twenty odd stone:—Mr Dibbs, solicitor, and discoverer of the Electric Bar and Lost Child, *legittimus*:—"Perusing carefully a borrowed 'Tiser,' a small advertisement just caught my eye, sir:—"Ten thousand pounds reward!" the notice ran; enough, I cried, Baraka! I'm your man! I cut it out—behold the precious prize; the golden letters danced before my eyes; hear it ye Gods! If Old Nick hasn't got him, I'll eat my hat but I'll contrive to spoil him. (Reals): "Lost, stol'n or strayed from Tichborne Hall, in Hants, a baronet in do-skin pants—said to be drowned, but those who knew him state the youth was never born to meet that fate. Drinks like a fish; once 'listed as a souter; takes snuff, and answers to the name of Roger; stands five feet something in his stocking feet; if this advertisement his eye should meet, his wife and kids (if any) let him smother, and come back to his broken-hearted mother. N.B."—Ha! here's the point—Ha! Ha! you're fly—very, old bird, but, scissors, so am I!—"If any sharp attorney spot the stupid, he can go whacks with this child, Arthur Capid." Humph! can he? Whacks with him! That's as it may be; I'll have no whacks—d'ye ye take me for a baby? Ten thousand pounds if I don't touch, its funny—I'd make a baronet for half the money."

Last Impressions of a Self-Murderer.

The Paris correspondent of the *Echo* (London) writes:—"A man, name unknown, was discovered poisoned in one of the Champs Elysees, on Saturday night. On searching the body at the dead house, a paper was found in the side-pocket, on which he had carefully written, minute by minute, his 'impressions' at the approach of death. I subjoin a part of this strange document:—"Ten o'clock at night: I must finish. I will get into the garden, and there end all in an unknown corner. Five minutes past ten: here I am in the corner covered with my cloak. The air is cold and damp; but what have I to fear from cold! The gaslight reaches me. Quarter past ten: everything is ready—I take my bottle of poison. How strange to think that those few drops will separate my soul from my body. Twenty minutes past ten: 'tis done; I have swallowed the liquid. What is going on within me—I feel nothing but curiosity. The Cafés below are gay; I hear them: I hear them. Ah! half-past ten: fearful pains in my legs and back. My ideas are confused. The world is disappearing from me. My childhood appears before me: mother, father, all! Quarter to eleven: sleep is overcoming me. The beginning of the end is at hand. My legs are dead. Where is my soul? Will it wander from globe to globe through thousands of centuries! What matters! I came into the world without thinking—I must leave it the same. Eleven o'clock: what do they say? The cold has reached my stomach. My heart is heavy; I cannot see. Oh! I should know—There were a few words more, but they could not be deciphered."

A Strange Story.

There is a curious story about which, if true, seriously compromises a well-known Melbourne solicitor. It is almost too sensational for belief in these prosaic matter-of-fact days, but the surrounding incidents are so circumstantially related that they give it substance and coherence. An old lady, with large possessions, and few, if any, relatives in this country, fell amongst (perhaps I had better say) into the hands of a clever attorney. An English female relative who, in the event of the old lady's decease, would be beneficially interested, had her suspicions aroused in some manner, and came out to Melbourne for the express purpose of investigation. Upon her arrival here she made inquiries, but the old lady was nowhere to be found. She had utterly disappeared, and no one could tell of her whereabouts. Her former servants knew her not. With professional assistance, a clue was obtained, and a faint track was followed up to Sydney, thence for a hundred miles or so across the Blue Mountains, and finally in a remote inland township the object of the search was found. But in what condition? A desire for stimulants had been encouraged, and the old lady was being permitted to poison herself with alcohol, her suicidal allowance being a bottle of brandy per diem. With considerable difficulty she was rescued from the surveillance of her interesting New South Wales friends. She was brought back to Melbourne, and confronted with her late legal adviser. He had obtained such control over her property, and had otherwise so planned matters, that, in the event of the old lady's death, he would have himself become possessed of all. Her unexpected reappearance, however, stunned him. He at once restored a large part in cash, and gave security for further indebtedness. And so the matter stands. If people want to know more let them inquire in Chancery-lane, in Temple-court, or in any other haunt of the brotherhood of lawyers, for exact particulars.—"Argos," in the *Australasian*.

A Western editor announced to his patrons, a short time ago, that owing to the pressure of advertisements upon his columns he should be obliged to suspend the publication of his paper for a few weeks.

MISCELLANEA.

The *Tararua Times* has the following:—"A large number of Chinamen who arrived by the Whirlwind have found their way to Taupaka. They are physically much inferior to those of their countrymen already settled in the province, and many of them are of exceedingly diminutive proportions. As they trudged wearily along they presented a very woe-begone appearance. Some of them were barefooted, and others wore the pedal appendages invented probably about the time Noah was navigating about Mount Ararat. The sight of one nest of them lying down fairly 'baked,' near Manuka Creek, with home-sickness acutely depicted on their prepossessing features, would have made Mr Shepherd's heart leap for joy, and the Secretary of the Arrow Miners' Association do a double somersault without charge."

The Rev. W. J. Watkin (of New Zealand) must be a man of weak stomach, to say nothing of his mind: at least so we should conceive from the fact that at a Wesleyan temperance meeting at Melbourne, he is reported to have said:—"He himself was a teetotaler. On one occasion he dined with a gentleman, who induced him, after the meal, to take a glass of beer. On his way home he lost his dinner. (Laughter.) He did not like emetics. (Renewed laughter.)" The Auckland *Herald* commenting on the above, says—"Melbourne audiences are evidently in no keenly appreciative of wit than we, who fail to see an exciting cause for laughter in what appears to have been merely a vulgar description of a disagreeable personal peculiarity. It is well for the teetotal cause that some of its champions have better reasons for their advocacy than the fact that beer does not agree with their digestive organs."

The Auckland Lunatic Asylum would not appear, from the following paragraph in the Auckland *Evening Star*, to be conducted very well:—"It appears that a young woman, named Mrs Elizabeth Witten, was admitted to the Lunatic Asylum suffering from puerperal mania. Five days after this she died. Then only, it was discovered she had inflicted previous to her admission, a severe wound on her arm and two others on another portion of her person. These wounds had not been previously known to the keepers, nurses, or attendants. How was this? During those five days had she never been addressed? And had she been allowed to die as a dog dies? The wound in her arm we learn was such as must have obtruded itself on attention, had the least attention been shown to the unhappy woman. Has there been scandalous neglect here? We ask it in the name of outraged humanity."

Wonders will never cease. From various parts of the world at various periods, comes the intelligence of interesting monsters, animal and vegetable, in the shape of many-legged crabs, two-headed babies, bloated gooseberries, &c., *ad libitum*; but it has remained for Otago to produce the greatest natural curiosity the world ever gave forth, news of which, we make no doubt, will speedily be waited to the four corners of the earth. It appears that Mr J. F. Kitching, of Moa Flat, has bred 250 eight-foot merino rams, which gigantic animals he now offers for sale. One thing that surprises us is that this unparalleled freak of nature should have hitherto been known to so few. It will be seen from the following advertisement, clipped from the *Dunedin Times*, that in calling this the greatest of the world's wonders we have not overshot the mark:—"For sale, 250 Pure Merino Rams, eight feet and aged, well-bred, sound, and in good condition. Apply to J. F. Kitching, Moa Flat." Our only regret is, that owing to the vague manner in which the above advertisement is worded, a doubt should arise as to whether the rams are eight feet in length or in height. Possibly, however, after all, the advertiser's meaning is that the animals are blessed—or cursed, as the case may be—with eight feet.—"Taupaka Times."

The *Australasian* remarks:—"Once upon a time it was written, 'Be not wise in your own conceit.' The book in which these words occur has probably never fallen in the way of the Rev. Mr Sutherland, of Dunedin, who must be therefore excused for his unacquaintance also with the blessing pronounced upon the meek and lowly in the same volume. He has been quarrelling and praying for the souls of his congregation—praying at them would be nearer the mark, and, having liberated his soul in this way, he went on to address his congregation in these words:—"I wish to mention a matter which has not been touched upon by any of the office-bearers relating more particularly to myself, and the position in which I am placed financially. I think that I ought to be placed in at least as good a position as any of my brethren in the city; and certainly £500 a year would not be too much for you to pay your minister. In these days talent always commands a high price, and if you do not pay me this sum you will have to pay it to my successor, and that is very plain speaking. If you wish to have talent you must pay for it, and, if you do not do so, you will find that talent will not remain among you." A minister who can talk in this way must be dirt cheap at the price. Only £500 per annum! So much "talent," and all to be had for the ridiculously low price of £10 per week. What can the Dunedin people be thinking of to allow such a man even to contemplate his departure from among them? They ought to transform his manse into a mansion, cover its walls with looking-glasses, and fill it with portraits and busts of the talented Sutherland. We adjure our friends in Otago to keep him where he is, for if he leaves Dunedin, he may come to Melbourne, and the possibility terrifies us."

Dunedin Advertisements.

WATCHES. WATCHES. WATCHES.

GEORGE YOUNG,
PRINCES-STREET,
(Opposite Bank of New South Wales),

DUNEDIN,

Begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that in accordance with the arrangements he made when in Britain, he is now receiving regular and frequent shipments of Fresh Goods of the choicest description, and of the newest and latest fashions, direct from the makers.

16 CASES OF NEW GOODS

Just to hand, ex "Equator" and "Leucadia" from London, and "Dunfillan" and "E. P. Bouvrie" from Glasgow.

The following are a few of the quantities:—

- 10 doz. Gold and Silver Hunting and Open-faced Watches
- 8 doz. French and American Clocks
- 8 doz. Gold Brooches
- 9 doz. pairs Gold Earrings
- 6 doz. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Rings
- 8½ doz. Gold Lockets
- 6½ doz. Gold Chains and Alberts
- 6 cases SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, consisting of Salvers, Cake and Card Baskets, Cruets, Liqueur Frames, Cups, Inkstands, Saltcellars, Revolving Cover Dishes and Egg-boilers, &c. &c.
- Also, a large and varied assortment of Studs, Sleeve-links, Solitaires, Scarf Rings and Pins, Crosses, Field and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Aneroids, Bohemian Glass Vases, Lustres, &c. &c.

G. Y. would particularly draw the attention of intending purchasers to this large and beautiful addition to his present stock, which he is certain cannot be surpassed in the Colonies, either for quality, or for newness and variety of design and pattern; and as these have been bought for cash, at the first hand, and imported direct, he is thereby enabled to offer them at very low prices.

Early Inspection Invited.

LARGE STOCK OF COLONIAL JEWELLERY.

Watches, } Carefully Cleaned and Repaired
Clocks, } at Moderate Charges.
Jewellery, &c. }

G. Y. would remind his friends and the public that he received the FIRST PRIZE for CLOCKS and WATCHES at the New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.

GEORGE YOUNG,

PRINCES-STREET,

42½ (Opposite Bank of New South Wales).

THE UNDERSIGNED
Begs to inform the
INHABITANTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF OTAGO

That the business hitherto carried on by him under the name and style of HAY BROS., TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, Princes-street, Dunedin, will on and after this date be carried on by him under the name and style of

DAVID R. HAY,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

PRINCES-STREET,

DUNEDIN,

DAVID R. HAY.

Princes-street, Dunedin,

26th March, 1870.

N.B.—With reference to the above, I beg most respectfully to inform all those who are indebted to the late firm that I shall feel extremely obliged to them if they will be kind enough to settle their accounts *AT ONCE*.

DAVID R. HAY.

Dunedin Advertisements.

Established Twenty Years.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,
NURSEMAN,
SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,
Begg to intimate that he has constantly on hand Agricultural and Garden Seeds
Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees in season
Garden Tools
Pruning Gloves
Flower Pots, &c. &c.



FRASER, WISHART, & CO.,
RAILWAY FOUNDRY,
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

All kinds of Castings in Iron and Brass:

Stampers; Quartz-Crushing Machinery
Cast Iron Sluice and Ripple Plates

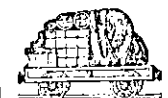
Overshot, Breast, & Undershot Water-wheels

Steam Engines made and repaired.

Castings supplied for all kinds of Reaping,
Threshing, and Horse-power Machines.

Furnace Bars; Fire-proof Doors & Safes. [170]

OTAGO FOUNDRY



[Established 1859.]

WILLIAM WILSON,

ENGINEER, BOILER-MAKER
IRON FOUNDER, & BLACKSMITH,
Cumberland-street,
DUNEDIN.

Castings in Brass or Iron.

Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.
Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and Wood.

Quartz-crushing Machinery.

Pumping and Winding Gear.

Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates.

Sheet-iron Hopper-plates punched to any size.
Gold-dredging Spoons.

Machinery for Flour, Oatmeal, and Barley Mill
Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power
Machines made and repaired.

Fire-proof doors and safes.

Price's Flax-dressing Machines made. 124

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
PRINCES-STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

Having taken the above hotel, I beg to intimate to my old friends and the public generally that I am prepared to offer the best accommodation to Boarders, private families, and Travellers, at Moderate Charges.

Very superior accommodation for Wedding
Parties, &c.

FIRST-CLASS STABLES.—Horses, Buggies, and
Carriages on hire.

165 W. H. HAYDON.

WHEELER'S ADVERTISING
AGENCY.

R. T. WHEELER,

COLLECTOR,

Advertising and General Commission
Agent,

STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

THE CROMWELL ARGUS
AND
NORTHERN GOLDFIELDS GAZETTE

Is Published

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,
At the office,

MELMORE TERRACE, CROMWELL.

Subscription, Six Shillings per Quarter.

Matthews and Fenwick,
PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of
Books in every department of literature; and
about £60 worth of New Works is expected to
arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number
of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly
received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly,
12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

Government Notice

NOTICE.

SUBSIDIES TO WORKS FOR THE
SUPPLY OF
WATER UPON THE GOLD-FIELDS.

Companies or Persons desirous of making
APPLICATION for SUBSIDIES under the
"Immigration and Public Works Act," will ob-
tain the necessary information at the Warden's
Office.—(See *New Zealand Gazette*, Jan. 1872).

(Signed) C. E. HAUGHTON,

Under-Secretary for Public Works,

Gold-fields Department.

Dunedin, January 12, 1872.

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Holloway's Medicines

ALL CURES MADE EASY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Ulcers, Sores, Bad Breasts, and
Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied. A sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and incontracted. A cure may always be effected even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained of all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before; and this should be promoted. Perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsey, Mumps
and all other Derangements of the
Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies, the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat. This course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment if the printed directions be followed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the
Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach, and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both Ointment and Pills should be used in the
following Disorders:

Bad Legs	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Sore Nipples
Burns	Sore Throats
Bunions	Skin Diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes and	Scurvy
Sandflies	Sore Heads
Coco-bay	Fumours
Chicago-foot	Ulcers
Chilblains	Wounds and Yaws.
Fistulas	Cancers
Gout	Contracted and Stiff
Glandular Swellings	Joints
Lumbago	Elephantiasis
Piles	Chapped Hands
Rheumatism	Corns (soft)

There is a considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patient
in every disorder are affixed to each box, and
can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

L. L. Smith's Medicines

"Up! Up! my friend, and clear your
Why all this toil and trouble?"

ALL those who are suffering from depression, melancholia, loss of spirits, pluck, who feel that they are wasting pining, and who are gradually getting weaker, from causes they have not courage or the desire to acquaint their attendant with: in all such cases, Mr. L. SMITH feels it incumbent on himself to inform such unfortunate patients, that he has voted his lifetime to the study of such complaints, having been a pupil and assistant of the late Dr. Culverwell, of London, whom these diseases his special practice.

In all those diseases relating and pertaining to Married Life, and which make marriage a curse rather than a blessing, Mr. L. L. SMITH can be consulted with the greatest certainty of success, and with the additional fee that no chance can possibly occur of a secret ever being divulged.

In cases of extreme Nervous Debility, when the patient feels that he is exhausted, physically prostrated, and incapable of action without fatigue, then and there the son so situated should at once consult Mr. L. SMITH, before disease of a more serious character sets in; the above arises frequently from the enervating influence of hot climates but frequently from other causes of a serious nature.

Palpitations of the heart, a tendency to be easily startled and alarmed, is another phase of disease which requires particular attention, as arising from a most important cause; those who suffer from the above NOT—

"Mix'd reason with pleasure
And wisdom with mirth;"

But have, on the contrary, been guilty of a secret vice, which has, as it were, entered into their very vitals. Many "old men" consult me, who, though young in years, have, through the vice above alluded to and by their having been quacked by the qualified and unskilful medical men, at given up all hope and succumbed, and aged in their very youth, unfitted to fulfil duties which they were sent to this world to perform.

"Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer.
Procrastination is the thief of time."

Mr. L. L. SMITH wishes to impress on those who are labouring under diseases which cannot be treated by the general medical attendant, from insufficient knowledge of practice, that as an expert in these diseases he has the right to warn the public at large against the number of blatant charlatans, quacks, who not only extort the money of the pockets of the patients, but are continually ruining the health of the unfortunate sufferers. Many hundreds yearly pre-empt themselves to him from all parts of the remote colonies, who are thoroughly ruptured in health and pocket, and they lament, when too late, the horrible deceits which have been practised on them.

Not only do men deceive those unfortunate victims by pretending to be legally-qualified men, but they advertise for sale, and sell the public, by selling bottles of muck, in the name of "Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life," "Balm of Syriacum," and a mass of quackeries, whose sole province is to extort money out of the pockets of their deluded victims.

Will the public never understand that only guarantee they can have that they be honestly and skilfully treated, is that the person to whom they apply for advice is a legally-qualified medical man, has devoted his time to the branch of practice for which the patient is seeking. Secondly, that his long residence in the colony and his position, is at least a guarantee of estimation in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

Mr. L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter, fee, £1.

By the above means, any male or female patient can, by describing their symptoms, avoid the unpleasantness, in many cases, a personal interview, and the patient obtain his incognito.

Medicines appropriately packed to suit observation are sent to all parts of the colonies, with plain letters as to diet, &c.

Mr. L. L. SMITH consults personally on Wednesdays before 11, and evenings before 8 and 9, 92 Bourke-street east, Melbourne.

ADDRESS LABELS, Auction Bills.

heads, Business Cards, Bye-Laws, Logues, Circulars, Concert and Ball Tickets, Envelopes, Handbills, Pamphlets, Posters, Receipt and Delivery Books, Testimonials, and kinds of Plain and Ornamental Printing, at moderate prices.—ARGUS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Melmore Terrace, Cromwell.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

ORDERS for ALTERATION or CANCELLATION or DRAWAL of ADVERTISEMENTS appearing in the ARGUS must be sent (in writing) to the office not later than 3 o'clock on SATURDAYS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS will be received up to 9 p.m. on MONDAYS.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand)
Printed and published every Tuesday afternoon by the Proprietors, MATTHEWS & FENWICK, at their Printing Office, Melmore Terrace.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1872.